

Public Sale.

On Monday next will be sold on the premises,
THAT HOUSE
on Fairfax street next door to Mr. John Hunter's on a credit—if not sold, it will then be leased for any term that may be wished.

And immediately after, will be sold on Keith's wharf,
200,000 BRICKS,
in such lots as will suit the purchasers.
THOMAS PATTEN.
March 7.

S A L E.

In consequence of the bad weather, and from want of bidders, the sale of the perishable property of the late Wm. H. Washington, advertised to take place on the 1st inst. was postponed until Monday the 12th when it will be sold agreeably to the terms of the former advertisement.
Eliza Washington,
Administratrix.
March 7.

Just received and for Sale,
By H. K. May & Co.

80 bags heavy black Pepper,
3 pipes Holland Gin,
3 do. 4th proof French Brandy,
3 do. } Madeira Wine,
2 half do. }
30 bls. Cargo Beef,
1800 bushels Cadiz Salt,
9 Ducking Guns,
A few boxes Mulcadell Raisins.
March 8.

For Sale by the Subscribers,

130 bls. Prime and Cargo Beef,
6000 lbs. new milk Cheese,
1200 bushels Cadiz Salt,
A few boxes Sweet Oil,
do. Martineau Cordial.

A handsome Chaise with plated Harness; a Gig with plated Harness and steel springs.
Louis Lambert & Co.
March 8.

Indian Queen Tavern.

The Subscriber will sell the unexpired term of his lease of that noted and much frequented TAVERN, known by the name of *The Indian Queen*, corner of St. Asaph and King Streets. The situation is equal to any in Alexandria, and the business now done is equal, if not superior, to any public house in the Town. There are six years and six months of the lease yet to run. For terms apply on the premises to
John Hodgkins.
March 8.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has just received from Philadelphia by the Har-
mony, Capt. Ellwood,

Russia Sheetings,
Tickenburgs,
Twilled Cotton Bagging,
Madras Handkerchiefs,
Ladies patent Cloths,
A small assortment, worsted and lambs wool
hose, flannels, &c. **Alto,**

An Elegant Sideboard.
Feb. 18.

In pursuance of the last Will and Testament of the late Robert Buchanan, deceased, will be offered for Sale at the Plantation where he resided, in Stafford County, on the 20th day of March next, if fair; otherwise the next fair day,

All the Perishable Estate of the said Buchanan,
CONSISTING OF

The stock of hares, cattle, sheep and hogs; the plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture, and a considerable collection of books, on divinity and history, and essays, moral and political. For all farms over ten dollars, a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond with approved security; for all under cash will be required. The property not to be delivered till the terms are complied with.

And at the same time and place, will be sold on a credit of one and two years,

The landed Estate

of the said deceased, containing about 520 acres. This land lies on the main run of Potomac Creek, four miles from Falmouth, and about the same distance from Stafford Court House; it is well timbered, and a considerable proportion of the cleared land is productive low ground. A mortgage on the premises, together with good personal security will be required.

All persons having claims against said estate are earnestly requested to exhibit them as soon as possible, legally authenticated; and those indebted, to make payment to one of the subscribers.

All those who have books borrowed of the said deceased, are requested to return them as soon as possible.

John M. Daniell,
Benjamin James,
Executors.
Feb. 28.

CONGRESS

OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday Dec. 8.

Debate on the Amendment to the Constitution.

(Continued.)

(Mr. Goddard's speech continued.)

I am not disposed, Mr. Speaker, to go at this time, into arguments which have already been advanced, with much force, respecting the influence of this change upon the rights of great and small states. I can add nothing to their weight by a repetition. But I may be permitted again, to call the attention of the house, to the important and singular additions which the Senate have annexed to the discriminating principle.—We sent a resolution to the Senate, in which we declared, that in case no choice should be made by the electors, a President should be chosen from the five persons, highest on the list. The Senate have not adopted this, but sent down to us, the number three. Without attending at this time to verbal criticism, or adverting to the extreme ambiguity of the sentence which contains the number or numbers of persons, or classes of persons, out of which the house of Representatives are to choose, in case no election is made by the electors; I will only say, that whether three in that sentence is made to refer to persons, or to classes of persons, highest on the list, it is in either view, the most objectionable number, which the Senate could have selected. I am not disposed to cultivate local feelings, or distinctions arising from geographical situations. But, sir, such is the extent of this country; such its diversity of interests, manners and habits, that parties will rise up hereafter, influenced by such considerations. Look at the United States, and consider what may, and probably will be the great sections of the union, most likely to be united in their views respecting a Chief Magistrate. The eastern states will form one section. The middle another.—The southern a third. And the western a fourth. This last from its great accessions, and rapid increase, will soon be the most influential of the whole. Suppose each of these sections of the union, should set up their candidates for the offices of President and Vice President? From a disunion, no election is made. A choice devolves on the house of Representatives. By this resolution a choice must be made from the candidates presented by three of these sections of the union, to the total exclusion of the fourth; and which that fourth will be, is not difficult to predict. The adoption of this part of the resolution is, on this account, extremely objectionable.

But sir, the Senate have in this resolution proposed to alter the constitution, in another important particular; and have varied, essentially from the resolution, which we sent to them. No less in effect, than to take the choice from us, the immediate Representatives of the people, and assume it to themselves. And we are called upon to submit to this! I speak not now, under the impression of state or any other local feelings, but as the Representative of a free people. In case no choice is made by the electors, the constitution has confided that choice to the Representatives of the people, without even the concurrence of the Senate. By the resolution on your table, we surrender that power wholly, in certain events to the Senate.

Having stated this objection on a former day when that part of the resolution was under discussion, a gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) in reply to my observations, gave two answers—One, which he considered as conclusive, was, that although the Senate, if this amendment becomes part of the constitution, may elect a Vice President, who may become President of the United States, for four years, yet that this could only happen, upon a failure of the House of Representatives to do their duty, and make a choice. Did the gentleman, before he gave this answer, consider that the provision in this resolution, for which the objection is taken, is predicted wholly on the idea, that the House of Representatives will fail to make a choice; the provision itself supposes that a case will happen, in which no choice will be made by the House of Representatives. It is introduced to guard against the evils which it is supposed may result from such an event; and is wholly idle and nugatory, unless we are to suppose that such a case may happen. Another answer which the gentleman gave to this objection, but which he did not consider as conclusive, as the former, was that in case an election should devolve on the House of Representatives, the vote must be taken by states; and he says, that the Senate are peculiarly the Representatives of the states, and will be as faithful guardians of their rights on such an occasion as the members of this house.

Is this, sir, a reason for our resigning to that body a power which the constitution has confided to us? It is true that the Senate, in performing this high duty, may act as wisely, and with as much circumspection as the representatives would, under the same circumstances.

But let it be recollected that they are chosen for a much longer period than the representatives, and may not feel the same responsibility as they would. Besides the Senate would not vote by states when electing their President. It is true, that all the states are equally represented, in that body, but it does not follow, that the vote would be taken as in this house, by states. A member from a state may be absent. If present they may disagree in sentiment—That may happen in this house, it is true where the representatives from any state shall be equally divided.—But the states here being represented by much greater and generally unequal numbers, it is much less likely to happen. The election therefore in almost all its features, will be essentially changed, in case the amendment should prevail.—And I believe the time has been when the people of this country, would have started at the idea, of conferring on the Senate of the United States the power of giving them, in any event a chief Magistrate.

But gentlemen say, it is desirable to provide for the contingency of choice being made, either by the electors, or the House of Representatives, that the United States may not be without a Chief Magistrate. Admit it. But why not provide for a new election immediately by electors, and designate some officer of the government to administer in the meantime. This is easily done, and would be much preferable to taking for four years, such President as the Senate may give us.

As therefore I can see no necessity for resigning this power to the Senate, of giving to the United States a President in any event, I shall feel constrained to resist this insidious claim of theirs, by my vote against the resolution which they have sent us.

(Debate to be continued.)

From the Balance.

POLITICAL CATECHISM.

Being a Sketch of what might, on a natural plan, be taught in schools, and also by Heads of Families, to Youth and Children.

(Continued.)

WHAT degree of power ought to be entrusted to the State?

It ought to be supreme.

What do you mean by supreme power?

That power which can command the whole force of the citizens, and all their resources.

Why is this necessary?

Because the whole may be wanted for self-defence.

Is not supreme power in a state dangerous?

It is; it may be abused by those who have it; but this is no reason why it should not exist: the power which every man has over his own person is absolute; and this is his own perfection as an agent; and not less so, because he may abuse that power to self destruction: no person can desire to become paralytic for fear he may destroy himself.

Should this power extend to all things?

It should extend to all things which relate to the defence and perfection of the body politic.

Is there not danger of governing too much?

There may be; it is best to leave men, generally, to pursue their own happiness in their own way; provided they do not injure themselves or others; but when they do either, the law should controul them; for the good of the state and that of its members are inseparably connected. After all, there is more danger of governing too little than too much.

Can there never be just cause to complain that government is too energetic?

Never; perfect energy is nothing more than the perfect controul of the public will or the laws; if that will be unjust or tyrannical, the principle, and not the energy, of the government is in fault: if just and good, the more perfect the energy the better.

But is there no room in the best governments for the exercise of mercy?

There is room for pardons, in many cases; if the sentence be too severe, or on doubtful evidence, there is ground for pardoning or remitting it; but this is not mercy but justice: pardons also may be granted where in tumultuous times, offences are greatly multiplied, so as to involve a great part of the community, as sometimes happens; but this is not mercy but policy. They may also be granted where a substitute is offered and accepted; and lastly, where there is evidence of repentance and amendment; provided the crime

in these two last cases this is mercy.

Does repentance atone for the crime?

It does not; nor is it necessary to answer the enquiry. Where the punishment, the exercise of mercy even divine.

What appears most essential to the State?

The distribution of impartiality, and necessary defensive war.

How is justice to be distributed? By compiling and publishing a laws which shall be a common measure, and by designating able and men to interpret the laws, and to see that they be done to the concerned.

Have not the judges power to make laws in certain cases?

They have not; unless the fixing rules to regulate the practice of where not fixed by statute, is making their province is to sound the law made.

Have not the deans of the force of law official proceedings of what they are doing themselves?

What then is the public use in general or particular memorial usage for the use of the law?

Of what punishment who take bribes and

They are worthy of however severe, which they inflict.

How ought their integrity to be maintained?

By making them independent support and tenure of office.

What is meant by this?

That their support be ample, and they hold their office during good behaviour.

Would not the general principles of equity applied by able and upright men, to cases as they arise, answer all the purposes of law?

They would not; the measure of right in such case, would not be common; it would not be fixed; it would not be known—it would be subject to whim, caprice and prejudice; to which all men are more or less liable; decisions would be the opinion of individuals, and not the judgment of the public; the government would be, so far, the government of men, and not of the law, litigation would be endless, and no man secure.

Are not lawyers, as professional men, necessary to assist in the administration of justice?

They are; no state that is governed by principle, can exist without them.

(To be Continued.)

NEW YORK, March 6.

The brig Nancy, Captain Bu Ke, from the Delaware. This is the third time the Nancy has been blown out of the Delaware this winter, and the third time of her arrival at this port. On Thursday last, during the gale, being at anchor in the mouth of the Delaware, Captain Bu Ke was obliged to cut both cables and put to sea, and was very near going ashore on the Hen and Chickens, a most tremendous sea running at the time, which obliged him to throw overboard 800 bushels of salt. Captain B. came up yesterday to get an anchor and cable. It is supposed the Nancy was put on shore in some easy situation within the Hook, as she had no anchors. Capt. Bu Ke informs us, that on Thursday last, Cape Henlopen bearing north west 17 miles, in 10 fathoms water, he spoke the ship, Semiramis, Capt. Smith 108 days from Canton, bound to New York, short of provisions. Captain B. supplied her with some beef. Captain Smith intended if the wind did not favor him, to bear away for Hampton Roads which he has probably done. The brig Ohio, Carson, sailed from Canton two days before Captain Smith, for Philadelphia. Captain Smith saw the Ohio again getting under way from St. Helena the day he stopped there. The ship, Washington, Hays, and another ship both for Philadelphia, were to sail from Canton in two or three days after the Semiramis. The Semiramis, belongs to H. B. Pierpont of this city, and Captain Smith, and is loaded with are informed with a valuable cargo of China goods.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.

Arrived in town last evening, Mr. J. Wharton, supercargo of the Ohio, Capt. Carlson, from Canton, which vessel failed from thence the 21 Nov. touched at St. Helena the 17th January, and made soundings in 105 days, came in the Capes on Thursday last and rode out the late severe gales in the Bay and got safe to Reedy 14th and yesterday.

Left at Canton, Ship Semiramis, Smith, for New York, to sail the 4th November.

Roulet, M. Leever, for Philadelphia.

George Washington, Hays, for do. 25th.

Ploughboy, Jones, do. 1st Dec.

H. well, for New York, Duplex, for do. Ray, Hubbell, Warner, for Prov. Brantnall, for N. Ship, Storck, for Salem. Eliza Bird, Shaler, for E. aleak, when nearly hain when the would Nov. 4, off Mexico, spoke from North West Cor. wing heavy, was not able the captain or to what port No other inward bound v.

BALTIMORE, arrived schooner Anguish New York. The ship of and for Baltimore, 29 off Cape Fear, inding for the land, from Hampton Roads. Young Lyon, from Alexandria. Captain has been very feverish, and one continual g New York.

CHARLESTON, Wed, brig Sapin, R. Ship Active, Cropp, eared, ship Pegusus, N. Schooner Aurora, K.

10. at 11 A. W. captain. el feluca pri, and ship nee v. mander. Var, the Com. They told e. When any thing Would have taken O'Francis, but i. Mehood.

Top Rainbow, of Lee of four days a. February 2. Ship Venus, from the 13th, 25 days out.

VALUABLE FOR.

Pursuant to a decree the Circuit Court of the county of Prince Georges, for the county exposed to sale, at the City of Alexandria, on the 25th day of March next, under the direct commissioners appointed.

A Tract late the property of R upon the Potomac river. Mr. Philip Alexander, being one moiety of the land is bounded by poles wide, and runs poles from the river to be laid off into square will be sold in large accommodate purchase about an equal distance George Town, and of those towns, the City tomac, and in point the river. Any pe will be shown the pre vey of the same on neale in Alexandria.

Thomas Edmund Geo. De Feb. 28.

FO A TRAC formerly the propo the county of Fauq mill lately purchas- ry D. Hove, contain eight miles from t by good judges, in no land in the count in fine low grounds ding house, a small ber and lays well.

Also, one miles above the C 600 acres; lying main road leading well watered, has it; such as coun in woods, and is ing, being fine for

Fauquier Court Feb. 21.

For A convenient pletely finished, tween King and session will be g Nov. 30.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

A letter received here states, that, the British brig Experiment, which sailed from this port last December, has arrived at Barbadoes, and left there the 27th January, for some other Island, that market being glutted. The schooner Harmony, captain Bell, of this port was at Gaudaloupe the 20th January, to sail in 18 days—Flour 8 dollars.

A letter from Nassau, (N. P.) dated January 29th received by a commercial house in New-York says, "Every man here, capable of bearing arms, is put in a state of requisition to repel the meditated attack of the fugitive French from St. Domingo. An embargo is laid on all Spanish and British vessels. The noted Captain George Johnson has sent in 14 prize vessels, three of them Americans and several British, recaptured from the French—Pork is 22 dollars per barrel, beef 16 do. corn 12 shillings per bushel, and butter 4s. per pound.

"We have long said that the union of the democratic leaders is a union in which virtue has no part. Witness their infernal ravings against their own Vice President. The man whom they have exalted to the second place in the government is by themselves declared a scoundrel and a traitor! A guillotine would not have been too bad three years ago for the federalists who should have dared to hold this language. But let us take their own account of the matter—let us allow in compliance to their own earnest vociferations that their own vice president is a safe and detestable villain, and what does it prove—exactly what we have always said, that this republicanism is a mask under which knaves mount into office. If their charges against their vice president be true, let no man have confidence again in the candidates whom the chief jugglers present for his support. If on the other hand they are false, let every honest man withdraw his countenance from those bloodhounds of character. Again if these charges against their own Vice President are true. If in him they have been thus woefully deceived, will they dare to say that in their president himself they have not been cheated? Surely it is not impossible that those who declare themselves deluded in one instance, may be so in another. How then is it that these men have the face to instruct a free people. Men who in the perfection of their own stupid malice are crying their own disgrace through the land; are declaring often and aloud that they have been the dupes of Mr. Burr's intrigue. Are these the men to whose sagacity we shall trust? What these dupes of Mr. Burr? For shame let us not be moved like puppets by the fil acknowledged, self proclaimed dupes of Aaron Burr.

The next time these keeneyed dragons are duped, the ruin of our liberties may be the first warning we shall have.

(Ulster Gaz.)

From the New-York Morning Chronicle.

COMMUNICATION.

"Good lord! to see the various ways of dressing a calves head!"

TO THE BEAUX OF NEW-YORK.

Gentlemen,

Being one of those who are friends to style and fashion, I presume, I have a right to oppose any unwarrantable encroachments on the present ton. An attempt is made to introduce again, a custom long since exploded as too barbarous for this enlightened age; I mean powdered heads and large queues; a custom established contrary to reason, and which, I am bold to say, has no foundation in nature. Who could have attempted to introduce so quizzical a fashion, but some old, would-be-beau, who is determined to hide his grey hairs under a load of pomatum and powder? Can any man of taste compare the beauty and convenience of a *brutus* crop, to the stiffness and formality of a powdered pate? and a queue too! of all things in the world the most ungraceful! If men are determined to assimilate themselves to a certain contemptible animal, by wearing this dangling appendage, I shall think, they deserve the stigma long since fixed on the beaux of the old school by impertinent naturalists; "that they are but one link in the chain of animal creation, above the monkey tribe."

If men of style will wear tails, I think, with my cousin Tim Switch, that they should be sewed in the rear, to the bottom of their spencers.

Should this detestable mode, in spite of all reason, be adopted, it is to be hoped that our belles, as a counterpart, will revive all the horrors of the ancient mode: the huge unshapen hoop; the formal stays; the horse shoe roll; and the unsightly calash. Besides, gentlemen, although I like to be in the *tippy*, I honestly confess, that I wish to be so, at as cheap a rate as possible. In our present mode of *crops*, what

trouble or expence have we? No barber's fees, no disbursements for powder, pomatum, &c. not even the expense of a comb! Nothing is necessary but to sleep without a night cap, to tumble the hair a little with our fingers, when lo! is produced that beautiful disorder, that regular irregularity, which is the pride and glory of the present ton! For these, and a thousand other reasons, I hope, the enlightened order of beaux, will oppose this attempt to revolutionize the fashionable world.

I have the honor to me, gentlemen, one of You,

BOB CROP.

EXTEMPORE,

On a Review of the Charter TRANSMUTATION Controversy.

The ancient Charter
Our rights d'd barter;
To make it better
They ground its matter
In Federal Mill;
And Demos wicked
Is dast e'en licked,
And blest'd it, till
Mars feign'd to kill
With leaden pill,
When betsd d'd glide
On Mars's side;
'Twas 1, 2, 3
Law clinch'd a fee.
Says Mars to Jaro
Thou'rt a *cat-paw*,
Thy brain tick, ticks,
Like hen and chicks!
Says Jaro to Mars
The charge is false,
Thou'rt got a knack
To quack, quack, quack!
When lo! a knave
Politely gave
Some 4, 5, 6,
Slight blows and kicks;
Mars in a pet
Did turn the bet;
'Twas 3, 2, 1,
'Twould end in fun,
And sure enough
'Twas all a puff;
The whole is brought
To 0, 0, 0!

QUID.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, March 5.

Dr. Mitchell from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, made a report on the seamen of the United States, who in some ports and harbours at home, are excluded in certain cases, although free, from the benefit of hospital money. The committee have taken an extensive view of a subject, in which the interests of our mariners are deeply concerned.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of elections on the petition of Andrew Moore respecting the seat held by Thomas Lewis.

Mr. R. Gridford moved a postponement of the further consideration of the report till the 1st Monday in November, that in the mean time opportunity should be given to ascertain facts.

Mr. Dawson opposed the postponement.

Mr. J. Clay also opposed the postponement; and declared, for reasons assigned by him, that he should vote in favor of the first part of the report, declaring that Thomas Lewis does not appear to be entitled to a seat, and against the second part, declaring Andrew Moore to be entitled to a seat, that a new election might be held.

A debate ensued on the motion to postpone, which continued the whole day, when the question was taken, and the motion lost. Ayes 36.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on the first member of the report, viz. That Thomas Lewis, not being duly elected, is not entitled to a seat in this House, and carried in the affirmative. Yeas 68—Nays 39.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on the remainder of the report, viz. That Andrew Moore, having the greatest number of qualified votes, independent of the bad votes above mentioned, is entitled to a seat in the House; and likewise carried in the affirmative. Yeas 64, nays 41.

Andrew Moore, thereupon appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Nicholson presented a petition from A. Addison praying leave to erect a bridge over the Eastern Branch.

Referred.

Tuesday, March 6.

General Varnum reported a bill supplementary to the militia law of Columbia.

Referred to a committee of the whole to morrow.

Mr. Leib stated that there appeared to be some inaccuracies in the report of the select committee appointed to enquire into the expenditures made for the support of the marine corps. He therefore moved the recommendation of the report for the purpose of correction.

Agreed to.

General Varnum moved a resolution for the appointment of a committee to consider if any,

and what alterations are necessary in the military peace establishment.

Agreed to.

Mr. Varnum founded this resolution on the expediency of increasing the number of surgeons mates, rendered necessary by the increased garrisons arising out of the possession of Louisiana, and on an opinion entertained of the propriety of substituting malt, in the room of spirituous liquors.

Mr. Thompson, from the committee appointed on the message of the President respecting the state of the public buildings in Washington, made a report, stating the objects on which the sum appropriated the last session was expended, expressing their opinion that two annual appropriations of fifty thousand dollars ought to be made, and will be sufficient to finish the south wing of the Capitol in a commodious manner, and recommending an immediate appropriation of fifty thousand dollars.

Referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Nicholson said he was instructed by the managers in the case of Impeachment of John Pickens to report a statement of their proceedings. He said that as it had been hastily drawn up at his table, it might be, in some respects, incorrect, and might not embrace a full view of all that had occurred; but he believed that it stated all that it was necessary for the house to be possessed of.

After stating, in detail, the proceedings of the Managers, the report concludes with the declaration, that the Managers will not feel themselves bound or authorized to appear before the Senate until called upon by them to proceed with the trial, or until directed to appear by the House.

A motion was made by Mr. Smilie approbatory of the conduct of the Managers, on which no decision was made when the House adjourned. In the remarks, made on this motion (which shall appear in our next) no disapprobation of the conduct of the Managers was expressed; the only difference of opinion that arose was on the propriety of expressing any opinion whatever in the present instance of the conduct of the Managers.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

REWARD,

FOR apprehending the thief or thieves who broke open the subscriber's store in P'scataway, Prince George's county, Maryland, on the night of the 4th inst. and stole about ONE HUNDRED AND DOLLARS, consisting of hundred dollar bills, fifty do. twenty do. ten do. five do. of the banks of Columbia, Baltimore, and the United States branch banks at the City of Washington and Baltimore; a parcel of silver dollars, and four half eagles; one of the twenty dollar bills was a jessy bill, on each corner twenty dollars in figures, a small piece tore off at one end. Any person apprehending or giving information so that the thief or thieves may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, and a generous allowance made in proportion to the sum recovered.

Jacob Duckett.

March 9.

TICKETS,

In the Baltimore Cathedral Lottery for sale by,

James Bacon.

March 9

WINDOW GLASS.

The Subscribers have received and offer for sale, 8 by 10, and 7 by 9, window glass, from the Baltimore Manufactory. The quality is excellent, and it will be sold at the Baltimore prices. They expect to receive very shortly, larger sizes from the same place.

R. T. HOOE, & Co.

March 8.

FOR SALE,

Several HORSES which will suit for the draught or saddle. For terms apply at the Livery Stable of Mr. Towers.

March 8.

FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME GIG, with plated Harness. Also, an excellent Gig HORSE. Apply to the Printer.

Feb. 24.

SUBSCRIBERS

To Mr. Carey's Family Bible may get their books, by applying at R. and J. Gray's bookstore.

March 2.

FOR SALE,

A FORTE PIANO, Apply to BELL & WRAY.

February 18.

Cut Nails and Brads

Of different sizes, manufactured & sold on reasonable terms by the subscriber, at his Ware House, near the upper end of King Street.

JOHN M'KINNEY.

January 17.

For Sale,

For a term of years, a healthy, stout NEGRO WOMAN. Apply to the Printer.

Hawell, for New York, in all No

on, Duplex, for do. do.
ne, Ray, Hubbells, do. do.
Warner, for Providence, R. I.
Bruntall, for New Haven
Ship, Storck, for Malay Coast and
Salem
Elia Bird, Shaler, for Europe, had sprung
leak when nearly half loaded, not cer-
tain when the would fail.
Nov. 4, off Macao, spoke the American ship
rt, from North West Coast for Cancon, but
wing heavy, was not able to learn the name
he captain or to what port she belonged.
No other inward bound vessels below.

BALTIMORE, March 6.

Arrived schooner Angail, Ruddyard, 8 days
New York. The ship General Mercer,
of and for Baltimore, sailed the same day.
29 off Cape Henry, saw a large clump
for the land. March 31, got un-
from Hampton Roads, in company with
schooner Young Lyon, Luckey, from Jamai-
Alexandria. Captain R. states, that the
has been very severe off the coast, that he
one continual gale from N. W. since
New York.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 24.

oved, brig Sophia, Robertson, Bay of Hon-
Ship Active, Cropp, Kingston, (J.)
eared, ship Pegasus, M'Laughlin, St. Tho-
Schooner Aurora, Kelly, Cartagena.

10, at 11 A. M. in lat. 21, 53, N.
W. captain Robertson was board-
ch felucca privateer, mounting one
and ships. After overhauling
manner, they took away one
ing, and one bread, rice, potatoes.
They told captain R. that if the
any thing but mahogany, they
uld have taken part of it. She hailed
Francois, but it was evidently they
shood.

op Rainbow, of Philadelphia, was to
ee of four days after captain Robinson,
February 21, in the Gulf Stream
Ship Venus, from the Bay of Honduras, for
New York, 25 days out.

VALUABLE LANDS
FOR SALE.

urphant to a decree of the Honora-
ble the Circuit Court of the District of Co-
lumbia for the county of Alexandria, will
be exposed to sale, at public auction, for real-
ty Cash, on Saturday the 7th day of April
next, under the direction of the undersigned
commissioners appointed for that purpose,

A Tract of Land,

late the property of Robert Alexander, situate
upon the Potomac river, adjoining the lands of
Mr. Philip Alexander, containing 545 acres,
being one moiety of the Abington tract, for-
merly the residence of Mr. Calis, deceased:
this land is bounded by two parallel lines 120
poles wide, and running back westerly 634
poles from the river to the back line, and will
be laid off into squares of 50 acres each, and
will be sold in large or small parcels as may
accommodate purchasers; this land is situated
about an equal distance between Alexandria and
George Town, and commands a full view of
those towns, the City, Eastern Branch and Po-
tomac, and in point of soil is equal to any of
the river. Any person desirous of purchasing
will be shown the premises and the plat and fur-
view of the same on application to Geo. De-
neale in Alexandria.

Thomas Swann,
Edmund J. Lee, } Com'rs.
Geo. Deneale,

Feb. 28.

d3or

FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND

formerly the property of Isham Keith, lying in
the county of Fauquier, adjoining the merchant
mill lately purchased of Nathan Mathew by Hen-
ry D. Hooe, containing, by deed 386 acres, about
eight miles from the Court House, and is the
by good judges, in point of fertility, interior to
no land in the county; it is well watered, abounds
in fine low grounds; has on it a tolerable dwell-
ing house, a small orchard, a sufficiency of tim-
ber and lays well.

Also, one other Tract, about ten
miles above the Court House, containing about
600 acres; lying upon Carter's Run, near the
main road leading to Winchester. This land is
well watered, has many advantages attached to
it; such as country mills, &c.—about one half
in woods, and is considered as excellent for crop-
ping, being fine for either wheat, corn or tobacco.

L. Ashton.

Fauquier Court House,

Feb. 21.

d4w

For Sale or Rent.

A convenient two story brick house, com-
pletely finished, situated on Water street, be-
tween King and Prince Streets—immediate pos-
session will be given. Apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE.

Nov. 30.

d1f.

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